Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

2) Sequence of the Lama2/APPA Construct

A large segment of the Lama2 construct (Laursen and Hjorth 1997) used for construction of the Lama2-APPA transgene had not been reported in GenBank prior to our research. To ensure that we could more clearly describe the transgene construct, and furthermore to avoid the introduction of deleterious DNA sequences from the mouse into the pig in the process of generating transgenic pigs, we sequenced the Lama2-APPA plasmid on both strands. Figure 4 illustrates schematically the structure of the Lama2-APPA plasmid. Figure 5 illustrates the nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of such plasmid. The full transgene sequence was reconstructed from overlapping DNA sequences using the Contig Assembly Program (CAP) (http://hercules.tigem.it/ASSEMBLY/asseble.html) developed by Huang (1996; 1999) and then inspected manually for sequencing errors. The transgene sequence was checked for the presence of interspersed repetitive elements using the computer program RepeatMasker (Smith and Green, RepeatMasker at http://ftp.genome.washington.edu/cgi-bin/RepeatMasker). It was found that 26% of the transgene sequence was composed of repetitive elements (Table 2). However, such repetitive elements are widely present in all mammalian genomes. For example, up to 50% of the human genome is derived from repetitive elements (Smit 1996; Kazazian 1998).